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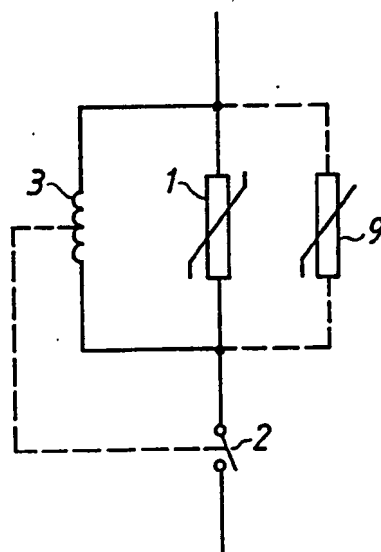
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54 Overcurrent protection device for electrical networks and apparatuses.

57 Overcurrent protection device for electrical plants and apparatuses for the low voltage range. The device comprises a thermistor (1), made of a conducting polymer composite, with a positive temperature coefficient. The thermistor is connected in series with a contact device (2), which upon an overcurrent is automatically opened by the action of an excitation coil (3) connected in parallel with the thermistor. The thermistor is provided with electrodes (5) in the form of heat-absorbing bodies, which at normal motor starting currents provide a thermal delay so as to prevent unwanted tripping.

FIG.1



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Overcurrent protection device for electrical networks and apparatuses

The invention relates to a overcurrent protection device for electrical networks and apparatuses according to the precharacterising part of claim 1.

The device is primarily intended for use in low-voltage networks and for low-voltage apparatuses, which are operating at rated voltages of a maximum of 1000 V.

A device of the above-mentioned kind which is primarily designed for motor protection is previously known from the article "A New PTC Resistor for Power Applications" by R S Perkins et al, published in the journal IEEE Transactions on Components, Hybrids and Manufacturing Technology, Vol. CHMT-5, No. 2, June 1982, pp. 225-230. The device described in this article comprises a thermistor of ceramic type. This thermistor type has, inter alia, the disadvantage that a relatively great quantity of heat must be developed in the thermistor for it to change from its low-resistance to its high-resistance state. This large thermal inertia makes the described device less suitable for short-circuit protection. Another serious disadvantage is that this thermistor exhibits a negative temperature coefficient when the temperature exceeds a certain value. In addition, a thermistor of ceramic type will easily crack if traversed by a short-circuit current, which is due to the thermal and mechanical stresses to which it is then subjected. In addition, a ceramic thermistor is relatively expensive.

Another type of thermistor intended for overcurrent protection is known from the article "Polyswitch PTC Devices - A New Low-Resistance Conductive Polymer-Based PTC Device for Overcurrent Protection" by F A Doljack, also published in IEEE Transactions on Components, Hybrids and Manufacturing Technology, Vol. CHMT-4, No. 4, Dec. 1981, pp. 372-378. Thermistors of this type are also commercially available. They are built up of a polymeric material, for example high-pressure polyethylene, containing particles of an electrically conducting material, for example carbon black.

An advantage of the polymer-based thermistor compared with the ceramic thermistor resides from its resistance being monotonously with the temperature. In addition, it is considerably cheaper. However, commercially available thermistors of this type are designed for relatively low rated voltages and cannot, therefore, be used directly in distribution networks. In addition, the configuration and electrode connections of these thermistors are normally of such a nature that, upon a short circuit, the thermistors are subjected to great repulsive forces because of antiparallel current paths, whereby the electrodes are torn apart. Furthermore, the transition energy for these thermistors is relatively low,

which causes them, in the lower overcurrent range, to give an insufficient delay of the tripping in order to be used directly for motor protection. For the abovementioned reason, polymer-based thermistors have not, up to now, been employed within the electric power technique to any significant extent, but have mainly been used for protection of electronics equipment.

The invention aims at developing an overcurrent protection device for electrical networks and apparatuses which is relatively simple and inexpensive and which allows that one and the same embodiment of the device can act as both as a motor protector and as a short-circuit protector.

To achieve this aim the invention suggests an overcurrent protection device for electrical networks and apparatuses according to the introductory part of claim 1, which is characterized by the features of the characterizing part of claim 1.

Further developments of the invention are characterized by the features of the additional claims.

By providing the thermistor of the protection device with a thermal delay device, which comprises at least one heat-absorbing body making contact with the thermistor, the advantage is achieved that one and the same component can be used both for motor protection and for short-circuit protection. This entails considerable advantages from the points of view of cost and space. The device can replace conventional fuses as well as so-called automatic fuses (midget circuit-breakers) and it exhibits the advantages of both these types of fuses without suffering from their disadvantages, for example the limited life of the fuse and the limited breaking capacity of the automatic fuse upon a short circuit.

Upon motor starting, the motor protector should not trip, within 5 seconds at a current of six times the rated current, according to present standards. If it is assumed that all heat that is developed in the thermistor during this time is transferred to the electrodes, the following electrode volume is required

$$V_e = \frac{1}{\rho_e} \cdot \frac{P_{max} n^2 t_{max}}{c_e (T_e - T_a)}$$

where

P_{max} = the maximum permissible loss power of the protection device

$n = 6$

$t_{max} = 5 \text{ s}$

ρ_e = the density of the electrode material
 C_e = the specific heat capacity of the electrode material
 T_t = the transition temperature of the thermistor
 T_a = the ambient temperature.

If the electrode material is copper, and with $P_{max} = 2$ W, $T_t = 120^\circ\text{C}$ and $T_a = 20^\circ\text{C}$, according to the above an electrode volume of about 10 cm^3 is required. As can be seen, this volume is independent of the rated current of the protection device if the loss power P_{max} is the same. However, in practice, a certain part of the developed energy is used for heating up the actual thermistor. In addition, in protection devices for low rated current the loss power may be considerably lower than the value stated. In certain cases it is therefore sufficient to provide an electrode volume which is considerably lower than the volume calculated above, for example one-tenth of that value.

As mentioned above, polymer-based thermistors are usually designed for relatively low rated currents, for example 50-100 V. However, it has been found that these thermistors for brief periods are able to withstand considerably higher voltages, for example 400-500 V. This makes it possible to use this type of thermistors in networks with an operating voltage of, for example, 230 V, where voltage peaks of the above order of magnitude may occur across the thermistor upon breaking of high fault currents, for example in case of a short circuit. One condition for this, however, is that the protection device is provided with means which in such cases provide a rapid voltage relief of the thermistor. This can be achieved, for example, by a varistor connected in parallel with the thermistor, for example a ZnO varistor. Alternatively, according to a further development of the invention, the contact device connected in series with the thermistor may be provided with a high-speed tripping device (a so-called kicker), which is adapted to influence the contact device directly for opening thereof when the thermistor has reached its transition temperature. This tripping device comprises the above-mentioned excitation coil device, which may suitably consist of two co-operating coils, one of which being fixed and the other displaceable. The two coils are connected in series in such a way that the current flows through their windings in opposite directions. In the case of great fault currents, for example upon a short circuit, a strong repulsive force is generated which rapidly displaces the movable coil which, via an actuating member, brings about the opening of the contact device. The principal voltage in the circuit will thus appear only for a brief period across the thermistor and, after the breaking, lies across the contact device, which offers the necessary dielectric strength.

By way of example, the invention will now be

described in greater detail with reference to the accompanying drawings showing in

Figure 1 a circuit diagram of a device for overcurrent protection according to the invention,

Figure 2 a curve of resistance versus temperature for a thermistor forming part of the protection device according to Figure 1,

Figure 3 a side view of a thermistor forming part of the protection device according to Figure 1,

Figure 4 a curve of tripping time versus current for a protection device according to Figure 1,

Figure 5 an example of a high-speed tripping device for a contact device forming part of the protection device according to Figure 1,

Figure 6 the variation of the current in case of a short-circuit breaking with a protection device according to Figure 1.

The device for overcurrent protection shown in Figure 1 comprises a thermistor 1 with a positive temperature coefficient (PTC resistor) connected in series with a contact device 2. Connected in parallel with the thermistor 1 is an excitation coil device 3, which forms part of a high-speed tripping device for the contact device 2. The tripping device is adapted to control the contact device 2 in case of an overcurrent. A varistor 9 for overvoltage protection may be arranged in parallel with the thermistor 1.

The thermistor is of the polymer-based type mentioned above. Figure 2 shows the resistance R for such a thermistor 1 as a function of its temperature T . In the normal temperature working range of the thermistor 1, which may extend up to, for example, 80°C , the resistance is low, for example $0.04\ \Omega$, and increases slightly with the temperature. If the temperature of the thermistor 1 increases above said value, for example as a result of an overcurrent, the resistance increases more rapidly, and when a certain temperature T is exceeded, referred to below as the transition temperature, which may, for example, lie at about 120°C , the thermistor 1 abruptly changes from the a low- to a high-resistance state, in which its resistance may amount to $10\text{ k}\Omega$ and more.

The thermistor 1 may, for example, have the shape of a rectangular plate 4 and is provided with electrodes 5 making contact with the flat sides of the plate 4, as will be clear from Figure 3. The electrodes 5 substantially have the same square measure as the thermistor plate 4 but are considerably thicker than the latter. They are made of a material with a good electrical and thermal conductivity, for example of copper. Because they are made of this material, a thermal delay of the protection device according to Figure 1 is achieved when it is subjected to motor starting currents amounting to about 6-10 times the rated current. In

this way a protection device can be provided which has a tripping characteristic complying with the requirements for motor protectors according to present national and international standards, for example IEC 159, and which, in addition, provides efficient short-circuit protection.

Figure 4 shows, in principle, a tripping characteristic according to the above. In the region A, which extends to about 10 times the rated current, a thermal delay of the transition of the thermistor from the low- to the high-resistance state is desired, so that the device does not trip upon normal motor starting. This is achieved by the construction shown in Figure 3 in which the thermal capacity of the electrodes 5 is included in the "thermal capacity" of the thermistor.

As a result, a greater quantity of heat and hence a longer time is required to attain the transition temperature of the thermistor material.

Upon a short circuit, on the other hand, a tripping as rapid as possible is desired, which means that the required quantity of heat for the transition of the thermistor 1 shall be as low as possible in this case. Also this is attained by the construction shown in Figure 3, since at the large currents occurring upon a short circuit (region B), the heat developed in the thermistor 1 cannot rapidly enough be transferred to the electrodes 5 to delay the tripping of the thermistor 1. At short-circuit, therefore, the transition of the thermistor occurs at considerably lower heat quantity values than in the starting current region A. In certain cases, the required transition energy upon a short-circuit may amount to only one-tenth of the transition energy upon motor starting.

By providing the thermistor 1 with relatively thick electrodes of a material having good electrical conductivity and connecting the connection leads 6 of the component to the mid-portion of the respective electrode 5, as will be clear from Figure 3, a favourable current distribution is obtained in the component, among other things from a mechanical point of view. With such an embodiment, the risk of the electrodes 5 being torn apart because of electrodynamic repulsive forces, caused by anti-parallel current paths, is minimized.

Figure 5 shows an example of how a tripping device for the contact device 2 according to Figure 1 may, in principle, be arranged. The tripping device according to Figure 5 is of a fast electrodynamic type comprising two coils 3a, 3b mounted around a fixed iron core 7, one coil 3a being fixed and the other coil 3b being displaceable along the iron core 7. The coils are series-connected in such a way that the currents in their windings flow in opposite directions around the iron core. Upon a flow of current, the coils are influenced by a repulsive force F which is monotonously growing with

the square of the current. The force provides a rapid displacement of the movable coil 3b to the right, and via a carrier 8 of insulating material, the force is transmitted directly to the movable contact of the contact device 2. This contact is rotatably mounted at one end and articulately connected to the carrier 8 at a point between the ends of the contact. This brings about an amplification in the transmission of motion, so that a sufficiently large contact distance can be achieved with a relatively small displacement of the movable coil 3b. This means that the dependence of the electrodynamic forces on the relative position of the coils is minimized.

The task of the iron core 7 is to strengthen the tripping force at the lower overcurrents.

Figure 6 shows the course of the current in the case of breaking a short-circuit with the protection device according to Figure 1. During normal operation the thermistor 1 has a low resistance, for example 0.04Ω , and the whole operating current flows through it. If a short circuit occurs, the current increases very rapidly and the thermistor 1 is heated up. At time t_1 , which is only a few fractions of a millisecond after the occurrence of a short circuit, the thermistor 1 changes from its low- to its high-resistance state (the thermistor trips), the current thus being commutated to the parallel branch where it is limited by the impedance of the coil device 3 which has a relatively high resistance, for example 0.4Ω . The coil device 3 may suitably be designed as shown in Figure 5. By the action of an electrodynamic force, a fast opening of the contact device is obtained at time t_k , whereby the current is broken. Since the current has been limited to a relatively low value because of the impedance of the coil device 3 and, in addition, is mainly resistive, the breaking is relatively simple. The contact device can therefore be very simple and may not have to be provided with arc chutes. In addition, the rapid contact opening provides a rapid voltage relief of the thermistor 1, which therefore need not be designated to continuously withstand the operating voltage.

The invention is not limited to the embodiment shown but several variants are feasible within the scope of the claims. For example, the high-speed tripping device need not consist of two coils, as has been shown, but may instead consist of one coil which acts upon a movable magnet part for opening the contact device. The actuating member of the tripping device need not be mechanically connected to the movable contact but may consist of an insulating plate inserted between the movable and the fixed contact.

Claims

1. Overcurrent protection device for electrical networks and apparatuses, said device comprising a thermistor (1) connected in series with a contact device (2) and an excitation coil device (3) connected in parallel with the thermistor and being adapted to influence the contact device for opening thereof at an overcurrent, **characterized** in that the thermistor (1) is manufactured of a conducting polymer composite with a positive temperature coefficient and is provided with a thermal delay device comprising at least one heat-absorbing body (5) making contact with the thermistor (1). 5 10

2. Device according to claim 1, **characterized** in that the thermistor (1) is plate-formed and that the thermal delay device consists of two heat-absorbing bodies (5) of a metallic material which make contact with the thermistor (1) on respective sides thereof. 15

3. Device according to claim 2, **characterized** in that the heat-absorbing bodies (5) are adapted to form connection electrodes for the thermistor (1). 20

4. Device according to claim 2 or 3, **characterized** in that the volume of the heat-absorbing bodies (5) is larger than 0.9 cm³. 25

5. Device according to claim 3 or 4, **characterized** in that the thermistor (1) is provided with connection leads (6) connected to the mid-portion of the respective electrode body (5) to minimize the electrodynamic repulsive forces, occurring between the electrode bodies in case of a short circuit. 30

6. Device according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that said excitation coil device (3) is part of a high-speed tripping device (a so-called kicker) which is adapted to directly influence the contact device (2) for opening the same when the thermistor (1) has reached its transition temperature. 35

7. Device according to claim 6, **characterized** in that the tripping device comprises two cooperating series-connected coils (3a, 3b) arranged such as to be traversed by the current in opposite directions, one of said coils (3a) being fixed and the other (3b) being displaceable in such a way as to bring about opening of the contact device (2) via an actuating member (8). 40 45

8. Device according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that a varistor (9) is connected in parallel with the thermistor (1). 50

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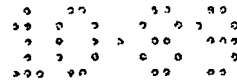


FIG. 1

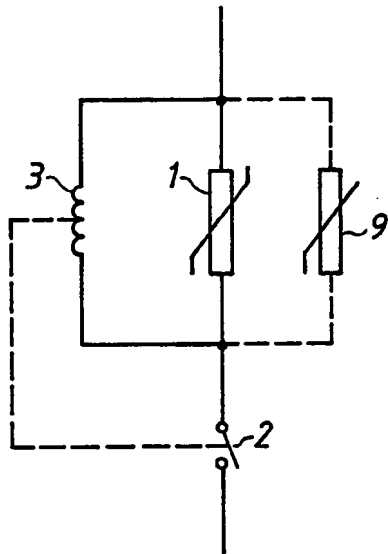


FIG. 2

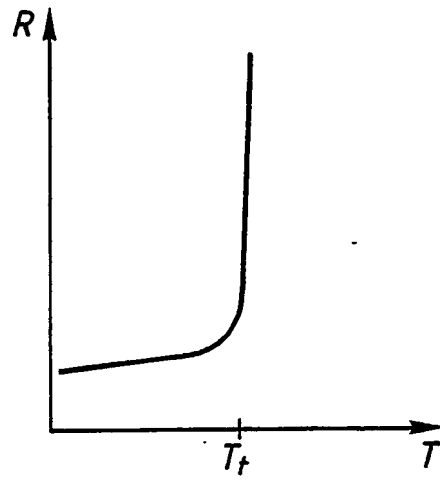


FIG. 3

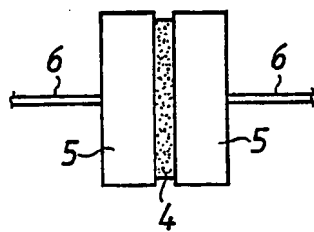


FIG. 4

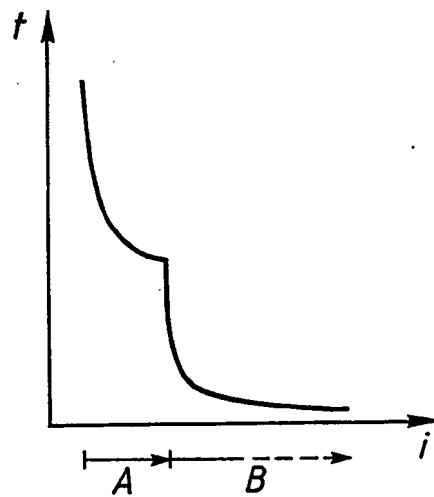




FIG.5

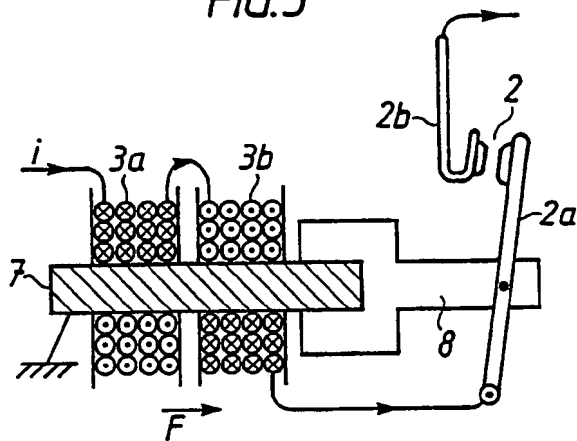
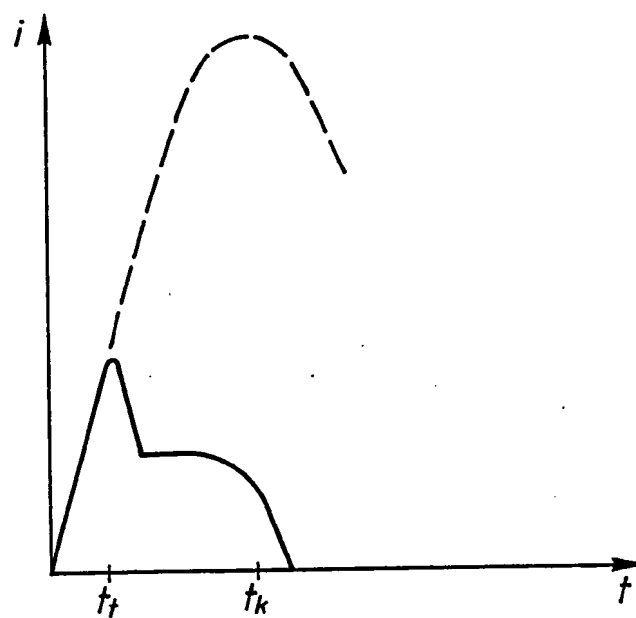


FIG.6





European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number
89117991.3

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
A	DE-A1-2 935 807 (BROWN, BOVERI & CIE AG) *Page 8, line 27 - page 9, line 15; figures 3,7*	1	H 02 H 3/08 H 01 C 7/02
A	US-A- 3 914 727 (J.H. FABRICIUS) *The whole document*	1	
A	EP-A1-0 087 884 (RAYCHEM CORPORATION) *The whole document*	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			H 01 C H 01 H H 02 H
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search STOCKHOLM		Date of completion of the search 10-01-1990	Examiner NORDENBERG B.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
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